VOL. XV.

THE SENATORIAL STRIFE.

ONE VOTE DEFEATS CHANDLER.

BURNSIDE HOLDS HIS OWN.

ANDY JOHNSON GAINS SLOWLY.

RAMSEY CRIES A "FOUL,"

Washburne Threatens to Bolt in Order to Beat Carpenter - Nothing Heard from Nebraaks-Chandler's Successor a Republican, Elect-

ed by De nocrats and Bolters.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 21.—The General Assembly took only one ballot to-day for United States Senator, with the following result: Necessary to a choice, 53; Burnside, 45; Dixun, 20; Barstow, 16; Sheffield, 7; scattering, 8. MICHIGAN.

LANSING, MICH., Jun. II.—Isanc P. Christiancy was to-day elected United States Secator, by one majority. The vote stood: Christiancy, 67; Chandler, 63; the remainder scattering.

Chandler, 63: the remainder scattering.

MINNEGETA.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—The vote for Senator today was as follows: Ramsey received as votes,
lowing 3: Donnelly, Mr. gaining one; Davis holds
his 24. The explanation of Mr. Petit, the chairman of the Republican Central committee, upon
the bolting of Ramsey, created a profound sensation, and there is a prospect of a general scattering to-morrow.

WIRCONRIN.
MADERON, Jan. 21.—A caucus to nominate United States Sutator must here to night. Twenty of the supporters of Washburn failed to attend. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow.

The supporters of Washburn threaten to bolt, and it is said they will offer to unite with the Fremocrats to elect Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, or J. C. Sloan, Attorney General.

The friends of Senator Carpenter are confident that he can secure a majority in the Legislature. TENNIBULE

NAMESTILE, Jan ZI,—The Legislature met in joint convention at noon to-day and proceeded at once to bailot for United States Senator. After third bailot the name of Mr. Navage was withdrawn. On the fifth ballot Johnson received 32 votes: Brown, 14: Stephens, 17: Bates, 17: Ewing, S. Quarics, S. Kennedy, 1. Sixth ballot—Johnson, 33. Seventh ballot—Johnson, 34. Eighth ballot—Johnson, 35. Seventh ballot—Johnson, 37: Brown, 18; Stephens, 17: Bates, 18; Ewing, 8; Quarles, 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Republican Nomination. DOVER, N. H., Jan. 21.—The Republican Con-gressional Convention of the First district to-day nominated Charles S. Whitehouse.

The Methodists Sound to the Core.

BATH, Mr., Jan. 91.—The Rockland (Me.) District Methodist Ministerial Association, in convention at Demariscatta, unanimously passed solutions similar to those adopted in Boston on Monday, commending President Grant's policy towards Louisiana. ALABAMA.

Invitation from Felix, King of the Carnival. MORILE, ALA., Jan. 21.—Mobile will celebrate the Mardi Gras carnival, February 9. There will be day processions and splendid exhibitions at night by the old and new societies. A hearty welcome is extended to all by Felix, king of the

CALIFORNIA.

Floods and Snow-Slides. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 21.—Salina's valley is under water, resulting in great damage to property, but no loss of life is reported thus far. The

The President and General Sheridan Indorsed by the Legislature. TOPERA, Jan. 21.—At the Republican legisla-tive caucus to-sight it was unnnimouly agreed to indorse the President's course in Louisiana affairs, and to commend the action of General Sheridan in suppressing the insurrectionary proceedings in that State.

Fifteen Negroes Arrested for Resistance. AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 21.—All quiet in Edgefield county, S. U. Fifteen negroes implicated in re-sisting negro constables have been arrested.

Tennant, the negro militia captain who hired a negro to set fire to Gen. Butler's house and fired on the officers of the law, is still at large and can-not be found.

Suspension of the Carnival Parade at New Orleans-Sale of the Bulletin-New Orleans, Jan. 21.—All the mystic soci-ties here have decided to dispense with the cus-tomary parade on Mardi Gras day on account of the absence of his royal highness, King Pros-

MARYLAND.

A Wise Judge-The Transportation Tax De-

clared Unconstitutional. BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The Superior Court of this city this morning, in the case of the State vs. The Northern Central railroad, to recover one The Northern Central railroad, to recover one half of one per cent. of gross receipts as the State tax, involving a large amount, Judge Dobins rendered a decision against the State, styling the tax arbitrary and greatly exceeding the general assessment on other property of the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Death of Ex-Speaker Holden-The Democrats Propose to Revolutionize the State Govern-

of this city, died this morning. He was thirtyof Representatives in 1898.

The Democratic executive committee of this State are in session here considering the question of calling a State convention to change the constitution of 1868. three years of age, and was Speaker of the House

FLORIDA.

Legislative Proceedings-Resignation of Con-

gressman Purman-Excursion.
Tallanassee, Fla., Jan. 21.—To-day the Senate was without a quorum, and transacted no Purman, a member of the Forty-third Congress.

and re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, re-signed the balance of his term in the Forty-third signed the observed was sworn in as a member of the lower House from Jackson county to-day.

A concurrent resolution from the Senate adjourning both Houses until Monday passed the House for the purpose of attending the Fruit Growers' convention at Jacksonville. This excursion will cost the State \$4,000.

Lessons in Constitutional Law. Sr. Louis, Jan. 21 .- A concurrent resolution ST. Louis. Jan. 21.—A concurrent resolution passed the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, to-day, protesting against the bill introduced in the United States Senate, by Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, providing that United States marshals may enforce the payment of judgments of United States courts by a levy on and sale of property. The resolution characterizes the bill as a further interference by the Federal authorities in affairs of States.

the Federal authorities is affairs of States.

\*\*EEFBRADOSS RILLED.\*\*

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—A. Commerce, Mo., dispatch gives an account of a desperate affair in Mississippi county, Mo., last Friday and Saturday. A young man named Henson was suspected of robbery, and Joseph Carr and a posse of five men went to arrest him. During the pursuit Henson shot Carr, killing him, and the chase was abandoned. The following day Sheriff Swank with a posse of men renewed the pursuit, which resulted in the killing of one of his posse, the wounding of another, and the capture of Henson after being mortally wounded.

The Louisiana Question Settled in Both Houses of the Legislature. ATLANTA, Jan. 21 .- Both branches of the Georgia Logislature to-day adopted resolutions denouncing the Louisiana ontrage. After sev-eral recitals they declare the use of the military in that case a dangerous usurpation of power, and pseudo approval of it a serious precedent, and that the result of such a policy will, if tolerated, piace the liberties of the people at the feet of the President, clothed with the power of a military dictater. After tendering their sympathies to the oppressed and patient people of Louisiana it

was

Besolved, That we condemn all lawlessness
and violence; that we will faithfully support the

Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted in conformity thereto, and that we advise all citizens of this and sister States to render strict obedience to the laws and to resort to legal means for the redress of grievance relying upon the popular sentiment of the people of the States fairly expressed, for a return in the administration of the Government to the principles of the Constitution.

ANOTHER SNOW-SLIDE. Six Men Carried Away to Death-A Family Suffocated.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21.—Another snow-slide ccurred in Big Cottonwood canon yesterday evening, near Richmond mine. A party of men en-gaged in "snaking down" ore in raw hides were caught by the slide. Six men were carried away, and their bodies have not been recovered. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies was about 200 yards wide. Yesteroay the course of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta city were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished in the same manner, but that their bodies are covered by the snow to such a depth that they will not be discovered for some time. In one demolished house was snow to such as depth that they will not be discovered for some time. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and near her the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation by snow. At another house a man was dug out alive, while a man who had been sleeping boside him was found to the vicinity of the house. There is much terror in these mining camps, and must of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous undertaking to get away, as the people will have to walk, and run the gauntiet of snow slides on the way cut of the canons.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Fourth National Makes its Shorts Good-All the Other Banks Easy as Old Shoes. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The rumor said to be in cir-culation in New York of trouble with the Fourth National and two other national banks in this city have very slight foundation in fact. It is true that a small draft of the Fourth National bank was thrown out in New York yesterday, but more than sufficient fiinds to meet not only that draft, but any others outstanding, were on the way to New York, and yesterday an additional sum more than sufficient to cover any possible con-tingency was sent to its New York correspondent. He far as the reports of trouble with any other banks are concerned, the closest inquiry in the best-informed quarters shows them to be without foundation. city have very slight foundation in fact. It is

best-informed quarters shows them to be winder-foundation.

A later telegram says the bankers and business men of this city have been in receipt to-day of numerous telegrams from New York stating that reports and rumors were in circulation there to the effect that there was an impending financial crists or panic here. These reports were doubt-less set afout for a purpose, as there is not and has not been the slightest foundation for them. The suspension on Tuesday last of the Cook County National Hank did not create the least ripple of exestement in financial or business cir-cles, and no bank in the city is in any way in-volved by the suspension. The business of the city is going on as smoothly and safely as at any volved by the suspension. The business of the city is going on as smoothly and safely as at any previous time, and no apprehensions of financial troubles are felt in any quarter.

ILLINOIS.

Farmers' State Convention. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—The State Parmers' Convention to-day adopted a lengthy platform, declaring that the great political evil of the pas and present time has been and is class legisla-tion in favor of the financial, mercantile, manu-facturing and transportation interests, as against the farmer and laborer. That they renounce all allegiance to either political party, and will no longer act with them. Demanding a reduction official salaries and a general reform in the of official salaries and a general reform in the civil service; improvement of national water courses; removal of the tariff on clothing, lumber, sait, fron and steel; opposing further Government aid te corporations; demanding the repeal of the national banking law and the substitution of legal tenders in place of national currency; legal tenders receivable for import duties and interchangeable for 3.65 registered bonds; demanding a revision of the patent laws; the enforcement of the railroad laws of the State, and oppose Coursesistonal legislation which will deprive States of the control of railroads, a right which they will never consent to relinquish; condemning the reof the control of railroads, a right which they will never consent to relinquieh; condemning the re-ception of railroad passes by public officers; favor-ing the adoption of a State revenue system simi-lar to that of Pennsylvania, and finally indorsing the call heretofore issued for a national conven-tion at Cleveland on the labt of Mareh next to consider the general interests of the industrial classes and the formation of a national party.

The convention elected delegates and ad-

Ortwein to be Hanged. HARRIEBURG, PA., Jan. 21.-Gov. Hartranft today issued a warrant for the execution of Ernst day issued a warrant for the execution of Ernst Ortwein on Tucsday, the 23d day of Pebruary. Ortwein was convicted in Allegheny county of the murder of the Hammett family—consisting of Jno. Hammett, Agnes, his wife, two children, Emma and Ida, and Robert Smith—and sentenced July 3, 1874, to be hanged. A writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was affirmed on the 4th day of the current month.

Acquittal of Rev. Alfred N. Gilbert. BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A committee of seven, consisting of members of the Christian church in Baltimore, Richmond, Va., Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa., to investigate the charges

gainst Rev. A. N. Gilbert, paster of the Paca-street Ohristian church in this city, preferred by Rev. Daniel Sommer, of the Dolphin-street church, concluded their session to-day. The investiga-tion resulted in a unanimous acquittal of Mr. Estate of Jay Cooke & Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 21-Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, has commenced

paying a dividend of five per cent. in cash to the creditors of the estate whose claims were audited and approved up to December last. A large number of creditors have been paid this dividend, which is a practical beginning of the settlement Tom Ballard Convicted.

ALBANY, Jan 21 .- Tom Bailard, the noted counerfelier, was convicted in the United States court o-day and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

The Methodist church at New Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$20,000; Insurance \$13,000 including \$0,000 in the American, of Philadelphia.

The post office and custom-house building in Newport, R. I., was naily damaged by fire. The letters were removed and saved. Loss \$19,000,

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK. Failure of a Boston Dry Goods House-Specie

Shipments.

The Post says the announcement is made of the suspension of the Boston dry goods house of Heath, Anderson & Co.

The actual specie shipments to Europe yesterday amounted to \$700,000, of which \$500,000 is in gold coin, the balance silver.

John Flood, injured at the Brooklyn fire, died westerday morning—the fourth victim.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. ing of the creditors will be held or when a statement will be presented.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yestarday adopted a resolution favoring the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars by Congress for improvement of the harbor of Charleston,

PERSONAL.

Colonels Carrington and Peyton, of Virginia, are at Willard's hotel. are at Willard's hotel.

Mesers. Franklin Stearns and Rush Burgess, of Richmond, Va., are at the Imperial.

Mr. John Hitz, Swiss Consul General for the United States, is sojourning at the Grand Central hotel, New York. Major Devine, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, during Col Forney's absence in Europe, is a visitor in our city for a few days. He is staying at Willard's.

at Willard's.

Secretaries Bristow and Delano, Senators
Wright, Allison, Sherman and Borsey and Representatives G'Neill, Butler and Kellogg had
conferences with the President yesterday. In Scribner for February Mr. Stedman has very interesting reviews of the poetry of Bu-chanan, Morris and Rosetti. In March he will leal with the somewhat difficult subject of Swin-

burne.

W. B. Moran, Mich.; F. A. Hoyt and wife, Jacob Ragel and wife, Joseph B. Altemns and wife, James Farquier and wife and S. M. Elliott and wife, Philadelphia; Jadge and Mrs. John Hampbell, Va.; Amos Clark, N. J., and Harry C. Conkle and wife, Pa., are among the arrivals at Willard's. at Willard's.

The Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Polk, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to his successor in that Department. It is to the creat of Mr. Bancroft that he did not leave the Department without seeking for and presenting his hand to Lindsay Morse, the ancient doorkeeper, who has served the Dedartment since the administration of President Jackson.

the Dedartment since the administration of President Jackson.

Mrs. Frances M. Carter, who has been in the city some days upon a letter of invitation signed by many gentlemen, both of national and local fame, has been tendered several receptions since her arrival, at which she has completely charmed her hearers by her wonderful impersonations and rectials, and has made many warm friends by her gentle and affable manners. It is not often that a lady succeeds in gaining the acme of popularity in the society circles as quickly as Mrs. C. has. She has been the centre of attraction wherever she has been and she always gathers about her many admiring friends. We predict that at her musical and literary solves on Tuesday evening next, at Willard's hotel pariors, a large and appreciative audience will pay to her the homage that she deserves. dent Jackson.

I would much rather fight pelds than vanity because pride has a stand-up way of fighting. You know where it is, It throws its black shadow

M'MAHON'S FRENCH CRISIS.

TURKEY AND THE MONTENEGRINS.

DON CABLOS LOSING ADHERENTS.

THE LIBERALS TO CHOOSE A LEADER

LEOPCLD AND KINGSLEY DROOPING.

sembly-No Vote Beached on the Constitutional Questions-Pacific Attempts of the Powers in Turkey Still Unsuccessful -Trouble in Switzerland.

> CHINA. Illness of the Emperor.

Hono Kono, Jan. 21.—it is reported that the health of the Emperor of China is in a critical SWITZERLAND.

Difficulties About the Baptism of Children.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Disturbances have cocurred over the baptism of children by the Old Catholics n the villages of this canton, and the presence of roops is necessary to preserve order.

DOMINION OF CANADA. Board of Trade on Shipbuilding. OTTAWA, CANADA, Jan. 21 .- At the morning session of the Dominion Board of Trade resolu-tions were adopted petitioning the Government to abolish all duties levied on imported shipbuild-ing materials; also, to impose small duty on im-ported iron as a protection to home manufacture.

The Uruguayan Rebellion Successful. LONDON, Jan. 21.—The London and River Plate Bank has received the following dispatch from

The Uruguayan Government has fallen, and the repulsyan (sovernment has fallen, and the rebels are in power. There is general alarm. Business is suspended. The Hritish squadron is in the harbor of Pedro Varela. The President of the Senate has been elected by the rebels Pro-visional President of the republic."

SPAIN. Stampede of Carlists to Alfonso's Standard-Don Carlos Impressing the Boys into the Service-Serrano to Return. HATONNE, Jan. 21 .- Forty-seven Carlist officers have notified the Spanish consul in this city that they have given in their adhesion to King Al-

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Marshal Serrano will return to this city about the 22d instant. It is reported that the Carlists are now enrolling youths of seventeen years in their service. King Alfonso's civil list will be fixed at 28,000,000 reals. Marsip, Jan. 21.—The Carlist General Pala-cios has petitioned for amnesty.

Prince Leopold and Canon Kingsley Both

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold, in their bulletin issued to-day, announce that the patient is worse. A bulletin from Canon Kingsley's physicians also reports that his condition is less favorable. London, Jan. 21.—A trightful boller explosion

THE SELECTION OF A NEW LIBERAL LEADER-EECONITION OF ALFONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 5:30 a. m.—The Daily News says: "A letter, signed by a large number of Liberal members of Parliamont, was sent to Mr. Adams, the Liberal whip, last night, requesting him to call a meeting, at which a leader may be chosen for the party in the House of Commons. The meeting will probably be held on the 4th proximo. No doubt exists as to the cordial recognition of Lord Granville as the leader of the party." The News adds: "There is little doubt that the meeting will elect the Marquis of Hartington to the leadership in the Honse of Commons."

The Times announces that Russis, Austria and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as

Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain at once, without waiting for a proclamation by the Cortes.

Another French Prince Added to the List of Expectants. PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Countess of Paris has been delivered of a son. Mother and infant are doing

TAREN.

In the Assembly to-day the debate on constitutional bills was opened. M. De Ventavor's bill was first taken up. It confirms President McMahon's powers, establishes ministerial responsibility, creates a second chamber, invests the President with power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides that on the lapse of the Presidential power a congress of two chambers shall decide upon the future government of France.

Ventavon urged that as the provisoryum alone was possible it was necessary that it should be immediately organized. numediately organized.
The members of the Left objected to the ex-lusion of Republican principles from the meas-re when the republic was the existing form of overnment.

M. Carayon, Legalimist, opposed an solutional bills. He attacked the republic and the empire, urged the restoration of the menarchy, and declared his party would vote in favor of granting Marshal McMahon only the means necessary to preserve order. He read a letter of Pirnce Biamarck, published during the Arnian trial, in which the Prince stated that a monarchy would strengthen unblic credit, and enable France wound strengton particle of the strengton of the form alliances.

This caused great excitement in the chamber, the reading was interrupted, and the speaker's roice drowned from shouts from all parties. The sitting closed without a vote.

How the Troubles Arose-The Assaults upon Montenegrins in Albania-Military Capaci-

ties of the two Powers.
The direct cause of the present troubles between Montenegro and Turkey, says the New York Tribune, is the fanaticism of the Turks on the Montenegrin frontier. In the middle of last October, twenty-five Montenegrins, who were Christians, were murdered by a large body of Turks at Pdogoritza, in the Turkish province of Albunia. Commissioners were appointed by both countries to investigate the affair, but the slowness of Turkish justice did not satisfy the Montenegrins, and soon Prince Nicholas I., Hospodar of Montenegro, made representations to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, in order to secure the favorable interresting of Russia and tenegrins, and soon Prince Nicholas L., Hospodar of Montenegro, made representations to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, in order to secure the favorable intervention of Russia and other European Powers. The demands of Montenegro were sustained by several of the European Powers, so that the Porte arrested several of the murderers and they were condemned to death. The Porte during all the subsequent nagotiations showed a disposition to delay action.

Even after a resolution to punish the murderers with the utmost severity had been expressed, the Porte persisted in an apparent unwillingness to give full satisfaction. The public sentiment in Montenegro, which at first was strong against the perpetrators of the eutrages, was excited to a still greater degree by the policy of Turkey. The greatest influence upon the Montenegrins in favor of hostilities was sented by the report, current a few days ago, that Turkey had demanded the extradition of the survivors of the band. ascalled by the Turks, before she would allow the execution of the murderers. The telegrams published Wednesday morning left reason to hope that a peaceful settlement would be made through the resignation of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the appointment of a successor willing to adopt a policy of conditation.

The Montenegrins have for many years regarded the Turks with bitter enmity, and the Porte during all that time has been endsavoring to extend its sovereignty over the principality. In 1853 Omer Pasha made such extensive preparations for subjugating Montenegro that he was near succeeding entirely, when peace was rectored by the intervention of Austria. There were froquent contests after that time. The effort of Montenegro to obtain an acknowledgement of her independence by the European Powers in 1857 failed. Finally the position of the principality became so critical that the Prince, in 1852, agreed to a treaty by which the sovereignty of the principality deer are about 20,000 persons capable of bearing arms, and although

rifies and artillery of modern invention. In the event of the war leading to hostilities on a larger scale, Turkey has an efficient navy, composed of about 20 iron-clads and 70 steamers, at her com-mand.

(By Cable Telegram,) EFFORTS FOR PACIFIC SOLUTION LIKELY TO BE FRUSTRATED. LONDON, Jan. II.—The Globe says all Powers are striving to insure a pacific arrangement of the difficulty between Turkey and Monteagro, but the warlike spirit of the Amon of the Montenthe warlike spirit of the Amon of the Monten-griss threatens collision.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 8 a. m.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the News says the prospect of the adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty is more kepsful. It is supposed Turkey is yielding. Austria, it is stated, will send troops to the Bos-nian frontier. The Standard's special telegram from Trieste represents that on account of the deep snow in passes and on the roads it will be impossible for the Montenegrins to enter Turkish territory during the next two months, except territory during the next two months, except at Pocats, where the Turks are in overwhelming

TILTON-BEECHER. Continuation of Moulton's Cross-Examination. New York, Jan. 21.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day to-day, the interested parties all being on hand. Tracy resumed the cross-examination of Moulton. He said the interview was with Beecher January I, he thought; Mr. Beecher showed deep facing at the interview; 1 was sitting at a table, Beecher facing me; it was was sitting at a table, Beecher staining me; it was some remarks made by Beecher about Tilton that made me suggest the preparation of the paper; I said: "Beecher, if you felt this way to-ward Tilton, you should tell him so," and he said, "if you take pen and paper I will;" I told him I took back the letter of recantation to Tilton last night, and Tilton was endeavoring to save his family; nothing was said of Tilton's financial condition: I may have made some reference to Tilton's discharge by Bowen; this was the first interview I had with Beecher; I know Bessie, and knew she was living at Tilton's house; I do not know how long she lived there, Mr. Beecher, at a later Tillon had carried ber frem her badd forcom at night; I did not understand that he got into bed with her; I only heard of one such room at night; Adid not understand that he got into bed with her; I only heard of one such into bed with her; I only heard of one such into bed with her; I only heard of one such into bed with her; I only heard of one such into bed with the story; Heecher, I think, may have told me stery; Heecher, I think, may have told me stery; Heecher, I think into the wind of the wind of the winsted stories there, nor anything of another woman with having relations; at the interview, January I, with Beecher did not say Mrs. Heccher had taken Mrs. Tillon's part against Tillon at that interview we talked of the elect of the letter or rectalling howen the stories connected with Mrs. Hullard: Mr. Hecher said Howen had told him about the woman and her relations with Tillon; I told him, from what I knew of the parties, I believed the story to be unitive Beecher said he was giad to hear the stories were uniture, and captrased his sories, and he would write a note to Theodora telling him so. He did not write the letter at this interview. Beecher at that time said nothing about Bessie Turner, nor at any interview previous to this. Her name was not mentioned until some time after that. The letter of contrition written by me at Heecher's diotation bugan. Heecher addressed me in any of the other letters to me in that way. I'd write the words, "in trust with F. D. Moulton." At the head of the letter this was. I considered it an absolute trust let with me to do as liked. I was not to part with it unless I saw fit. I took this letter of the bureau drawer was the time of the publication for an abour or two that night. My recollection is that the paper was not early the said section of the paper in my tin box, to which it had been removed from the bureau drawer. Without he was a large present of the first sentence bescher in the said the said that the pa

Counsel offered to read the letters which were objected to, but counsel received permission from the court to read the letter of January 12, addressed to Mrs. Tilton by Bessie Turner stating that the story of Tilton carrying her from her bed was a wicked lie, and the letter of January 10 telling Mrs. Tilton that Mrs. Morse had offered inducements to her to tell stories about her husband, which she did not think would be right after the kindnesses she had received at both their hands. These two letters were admitted in evidence.

ducements to her to tell stories about her hishand, which she did not think would be right after the kindnesses she had received at both their hands. These two letters were admitted in evidence.

After recess Moulton's cross-examination with regard to Bessie Turner's school expenses was continued. Nothing important was elicited beyond the points that witness paid the bills, sometimes to the principal of the school and sometimes to Mrs. Tilton, and the amounts were refunded to him by Mr. Beecher. In response to witness' request therefor, witness was then examined with relation to the three letters of February', 1871. He said: One was from Tilton to me, and the other two were from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, all written for purposes of reconsiliation. This was shortly before the starting of the Golden Age newspaper: Tilton invested some four or five thousand dollars, in it, Mr. Mason invested three thousand dollars, Mr. Woodraff subscribed three thousand dollars, Mr. Woodraff subscribed three thousand dollars, Tilton, subscribed three thousand dollars, Tilton subscribed one thousand dollars. The terms of these subscribed were the sand dollars, Tilton gave his notes for the amounts. The subscriptions were paid in as they were wanted. After the 2d of March all Tilton's time was absorbed with the paper. During this time I saw Mr. Beecher, but not frequently. Tilton might have been present on one or two occasions. I was at Tilton's house shortly after the Golden Age started, when Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull were there. In 1871, before the publication of the Woodhul's life was issued in tract form, but I do not know if Beecher, and found him in the office of the Golden Age, with Tilton. Beecher, Tilton, Cliver Johnson and myself were together at a yacht race in October, 1871. I invited Mr. Heecher and Mr. Tilton here. I do not know if Beecher and Tilton dined at my house after the yacht race. Mrs. Woodhull's life was issued in tract form, but I do not know if we as a friendly set and in the interests of the repression o

EXTENDING THE TERM OF THE COURT. ALBANT, Jan. 21.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly, to-day, and passed, enabling the City Court of Brocklyn to extend its term. Tais is specially for the Beecher case, which will be pro-longed beyond the usual term.

SOUTH CAROLINA JOCKEY CLUB.

. Second Day's Races. at the Washington course were well attended. The first race was won by Volcano in two straight The second, hurdle race, two miles, six starte was won by Jim Hinton, Busy Bee second and Midnight third. Time, 4:04. The third race, one and one eighth mile dash, five started, was won by Survivor, Flower Girl second and Mildew third. Time, 2:04.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

IRWIN AND SCHUMAKER ON THE STAND. MOVEMENT TO SEAT PINCHELCK

SOUTHERN CAUCUS IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

War of the Pacific Railroad Men-Treasury Balances - Revenue Appointments-National Bank Circulation-Notes and Jottings -Rank and Pay of Army Retired List-The Mormon Delegate.

Customs Receipts. The receipts from customs sources for the week ending January 15 were as follows: New York, \$1,806.672.48; Philadelphia, \$117,927.88; Baltimore, \$80,638.48; New Orleans, \$32,734.06.

Distinguished Visitors. Among the visitors on the floor of both Houses of Congress yesterday were Hon. Frederick Douglass and Hon. P. S. B. Pinchbeck, in com-Congratulatory Dinner.

tee of the House propose to compliment their chairman, Mr. Dawes, with a grand dinner, to be Good Representatives. It is a fact worth mentioning that the State of evada, the largest in area in the United States,

The members of the Ways and Means Commit

has for the past two or three days been unrepresented in Congress, neither her Senators nor Rep-resentatives having during that time appeared in their seats.

Messrs. John H. Brooks, Henry Johnson and J. O. Wilson, of the Board of School Trustees, with Gen. N. P. Chipman, will visit the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day for the purpose of protesting against the passage of House bill No. 448, relative to the public schools of the District of Columbia.

The Windom Committee. Several of the reports of surveys ordered by the last session of Congress have just been re-ceived, and referred to the Transportation Com-mittee for consideration. A meeting will be called for this purpose at once, as the only reason for delay hitherts was the non-receipt of the re-ports alluded to above.

Wheeler's Survey Lieut. Wheeler and several of the attaches of his annual surveying party, were again before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday, urging a favorable report upon their esti-mate for the survey next apring. They were lis-tened to attentively, and it is probable the sum required will be reported to the House for its consideration. General Southern Canous.

On Saturday evening a caucus of the Southern members of Congress, irrespective of party, will be held in the Hall of the House for the purpose of considering the best and most necessary legis-lation to improve the business and trade of the section. The main points to be discussed will be the cotton tax and the proposed improvement of the levee of the Mississippi river. Another Railroad Subsidy.

Yesterday Mr. Hornish, the attorney for the roposed railroad from Toledo to Omaha, made an argument before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals in favor of the Government granting a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile to aid in its construction. The road will be a narrow

The Pacific Railroads. On Wednesday evening the Senate Committee a Pacific Railroads held an extended session. Col. Thos. Scott appeared in the interests of the Texas Pacific, and Gen. Colton and Huntington, of California, in the interests of the Central Pacific. Arguments were made by both parties, and facts and papers presented. The committee adjourned until Saturday, when they will determine what action, if any, shall be taken.

Financial Exhibit. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$10,255,662; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$45,870,000; coin, \$17,117,981; including coin certificates, \$22,842,700; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yes-erday were \$233,004.69. £1,000 Reward.

The Smithsonian Institution has received notice that a reward of £1,000 will be paid to any one that a reward of £1,000 will be paid to any one producing the only copy that exists in the United States of a book published in London by T. Jackson, with the name of M. Lindsell on the title page, and against the publication of which the Lord Chancellor issued an injunction, since it contained certain statements regarding a member of the royal family. The book should be delivered at 599 Broadway, New York, to B. R. Brown.

Appointments and Promotions. The following appointments and promotions have been made at the headquarters of the marine corps and the navy yard: Henry J. Wytte, clerk corps and the navy yard: Henry J. Wylie, cierk in the edice of the quartermaster of the marine corps, vice Dr. F. S. Walsh, deceased; Dr. John Theo. Strattan, elerk to the civil engineer at the navy yard, vice H. J. Wylie, resigned; Edward Byrne, of Louisiana, cierk of stores, department of yards and docks, vice Dr. Strattan, promoted.

Revenue Appointments. The following internal revenue appointments have been made:

Storekeepers—Edward H. Latham, Sixth distriet, Ohio; John H. W. B. Bowen, Wm. H. Frith
and Jacob White, Fifth district, Virginia.
Gaugers—Thomas C. Calhoun, Seventh distriet, Illinois; John McDowell, Fourth district,
Texas: Frank P. Wileston, Third district, North
Carolina.

An International Maratime Exposition at Paris in 1875. The Minister of France has informed the Sec-

The Minister of France has informed the Secretary of State that an international exhibition of manufactured articles used in sea and river navigation and the fisheries, the products of the sea, alimentary or otherwise, will be held in Paris in 1875. The mxth section of the Franch department includes also the principal articles of export from France used in navigation. Fuller information can be obtained from the French Legation. It is stated that this morning Senator West, of Louisiana, will present the oredentials of Sena-tor-elect Pinchback to the Senate and move that

Under the present law governing the National banks those having a capital under \$500,000 are banks those having a capital under \$500,000 are allowed a circulation of 10 per cent., over \$500,000 and under \$1,000,000 55 per cent., over \$1,000,000 and under \$3,000,000 75 per cent., over \$2,000,000 and under \$3,000,000 75 per cent., and over \$3,000,000 and under \$3,000,000 75 per cent., and over \$3,000,000 cond per cent. At the meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday, on motion of Mr. Farweil, it was agreed to repeal the section and offer an amendment making the circulation of all the National banks at the uniform rate of 90 per cent. of their capital stock.

The House Privileges. The House Privileges.

The spect committee of the House, of which Judge Hoar is chairman, appointed to inquire whether the privileges of the House have not been infrisged by the arrest of Whitelaw Beld, and also to suggest necessary legislation to prevent a recurrence of the act, have held two meetings, but have as yet failed to reach any conclusion. It seems that the chairman thinks too strongly about the present case, and the other members are unwilling to agree with him until they have exhausted the dusty volumes of the Globe in search of precedents for such action. It is, however, probable that they will agree to report some action to the House to prevent a similar case in the future.

A New Territory

A New Territory.

The Senate Committee on Territories have again under consideration this session the project of forming a new Territory out of the northern half of Dakota, and will report favorably. Three names have been suggested for the new Territory, which will contain '1,300 square miles—Olibway, Algonquin and Pembina. The committee will report in favor of the latter as being more suphonious. The capital of the new Territory will be Hismarck, a little town at the present western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. One of the reasons for the erection of a new Territory is that members of the Legislature of Dakota and others having business at Yankton, the territorial capital, residing in Northern Dakota, are obliged to travel thirteen or fourteen hundred miles to reach their destination. The average annual cost to the Federal Government of a Territory is about \$27,000.

Rank and Pay of Retired Army Officers.

Bank and Pay of Betired Army Officers. The following is the text of the "bill for the re-lief of General Samuel W. Crawford and to fix the rank and pay of officers of the army," passed by the Senate yesterday: The first section is an amendment of the House

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

bill, and the second section is new legislation added by the Senate.]

Be it enacted, &c., That the retirement as a colonel, on February 19, 1873, for disability on account of a wound received in battle, of Brevet. Major General S. W. Crawford, United States army, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the said Unawford shall be borne on the retired list of the army as a brigadier general, he having held rank of brigadier general at the time he was wounded: Provided, That his retired pay as brigadier general shall commence from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That all officers of the army who have been herefolore retired by reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time whon such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and receive pay herealter accordingly; and this section shall be taken and construed to include those now borne on the retired list placed upon it on acount of wounds received in action: Provided, That no part of the foregoing act shall apply to those officers who had been in service as commissioned officers who had been

Mint Operations. The amount of coinage executed during the six months ending December 31, 1874, at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carmints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Car-sen has been in gold, \$19.714,850; trade dollars, \$2.546,100; subsidiary silver coins, \$850,485; total, \$23,911,435. During the same period the coloers have operated upon \$40,570.817 of gold and silver builton, at a loss of only \$2,706 to the Govern-ment, and of which loss at least two fifths will be recovered at the annual settlement from sweeps, flings, &c. At the annual settlement of mint accounts in June last the entire loss on \$142,744,007 gold and silver builton eperated upon was only \$7,525. The sweepings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to \$13,111.88.

Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. Owing to the fact that there were no cases ready was done further than the setting of case 135 for to morrow—Hand & Hand against the United States. It is the case of the Aldebrara, of Brook-haven, Long Island. She was captured and burned on the 18th of March, 1868, by the rebel

burned on the 18th of March, 1865, by the rebei steamer Flerida.

The demurrer entered in case 208—ship Louisiana, destroyed while endeavoring to escape from the Shenandonb, in the Arctic seas—will be argued on Mendsy next, by H. H. Wells for claimant, and Gon. Oreswell for the United States.

The question involved is as to whether the loss was a direct one or not.

The clerk's office of this court will remain open this evening until after midnight, for the purpose of receiving esses, after which none shall be received or filed.

Pacific Mail Subsidy. ness, had promised to be present and "leak" yes-

ness, had promised to be present and "loak" yesterday to the Committee on Ways and Means caused the attendance of a large number of curious and inquisitive spectators in the committee room at an early hour, the majority, however, being representatives of the press. The committee was called to order as usual, and Hon. J. Hale Sypher was the first witness. He was simply examined in relation to the list of members referred to by Commodore Garrison in his testimony of the preceding day. He testified that when the Hratilian subsidy bill, which he favored, was pending, he had en one occasion, in the committee-room, mentioned to Mr. Garrison the names of certain members who he thought would vote for the bill, but the question of money consideration had never been broached by either. Captain Bradbury, of New York, was sworn, and stated that he was a brother of one of the former presidents of the Pacific Mail Company. He then proceeded to relate certain statements made by his brother in his hearing, charging W. S. King with making certain demands on the company after the passage of the bill, which Mr. Pierpont, of New York, had recommended, bending a discussion as to the admissibility of hearsay evidence.

RICHARD B. IEWIN HICHARD B. IEWIN
was called. Mr. Irwin began by stating that he
had been quite sick during the night, and asked
that his examination be as brisf as possible.
Mr. Dawes addressed the witness, and said:
"Mir. Irwin, the committee left off with you in
your previous testimony with the following question, which you then declined to answer: "Five
be the names of all the persons whom you employed or to whom you paid money in connection
with the Pacific Mail subsidy bill?" Will you
new answer that question?" with the racine man suchuly that was you now answer that question?"

Witness: "I will. I understand that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have passed resolutions releasing all engaged in the securing of the subsidy from any condential relations which might arise as between attorney and client. I

went to jail before this was done, because I considered it my duty under the circumstances to go there. I now am willing to testify and come out of jail, in view of the fact that such resolutions have been passed." WHO MR. IRWIN EMPLOYED.

At his own request the witness was, at this point, excused until 10:30 this morning.

THE THERE HUNDRED-THOCRAND-DOLLAR MAN. Mr. Schumaker was then called, and requested that his examination be deferred until Mr. Irwin had concluded. This was denied, and the committee proceeded to examine him. The treacherous memory of Mr. Schumaker was too much for the entire committee. He testified that he had no recoilection of having drawn any money from Jay Cooke & Co.'s bank. At this point the committee threw questions at him as thick as a hallstorm, but he had but one stereotyped answer: "He didn't remember." His attention was called to the fact that on the 12th day of June, 1872, Irwin's bank book with the Bank of Callfornia shows that he remitted the witness \$12,000, and on the 18th \$15,000, and on the 19th his own account showed a credit of \$27,000, but the witness could not connect the transactions.

He was then asked by Mr. Beck if he knew Boyd Winchester, and if he had ever given, heard, or known of his having received any money for the Pacific subsidy. He replied that he had not paid him a dollar, and that he had opposed the subsidy from first to last.

Mr. Dawes thought it strange that the witness could remember so well what he did not do and could not not remember anything that he hid do, to which he replied that he knew Winchester opposed the bill. He further said that he had never filled out a check or certificate for any member of Congress.

Mr. Bellows then read a certificate signed by the secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, to the effect that a thorough examination of the books of that company failed to show that either John G. Schumaker or R. C. Parsons were ever employed as attorneys for the company.

HON. D. W. VOOHEES

ployed as attorneys for the company.

HON. D. W. VOOHEES

was next called, and testified that he had not had in his possession for the last five years a \$1,000 bill, and that in no shape, form or manner had he ever received a dollar on account of the Pacific Mail subsidy; that when the bill passed he was not in Washington, but was engaged in a murder trial in Indiana, having left Washington on the Tist of May, 1872, to prepare for the case, which was called on the 29th of that month. HON. BOYD WINCHESTER,

ex-member of Congress, was the last witness. He testified that the intimations against him in connection with the subsidy were without the least foundation. He had opposed the proposition in every shape and form that it came before Coagress. It was possible that he had deposited a thousand-dollar bill with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he would give Dillon, deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, the benefit of that doubt. He was sporting The Polygamous Delegate.

In obedience to a resolution of the House passed on the 12th May, 1874, instructing the Committee on Elections to investigate the charge that Geo Q. Cannon, Delegate from the Territory of Utah, was living in a state of practical polygamy, in defiance of United States law, having married a was iving in a state of practical polygany, and defiance of United States law, having married a fourth wite subsequent to the date of the passage of the prohibitory law, and report to the House the result of such investigations, "and recommend such action on the part of the House as shall seem meet and proper in the premises," reports that it requested the above-named George Q. Cannon to appear before the said committee, and was informed by him that he had no objections to the use of the testimony taken in the contest between George R. Maxwell and himself, and that he had no desire to submit any testimony or statement to the committee subsequently requested the said George Q. Cannon to appear before the committee on the occasion of taking the testimony of Miss Belle Kimball, hersinafter set forth. Mr. Cannon appeared, but declined to cross-examine said witness, and again indicated that he had no evidence or statement to submit.

The committee then submits the affidavits of numerous witnesses to prove Cannon's polygamous life, among them Mrs. Emeline Smith, Sarah M. Fratt, wife of Orson Pratt, Dr. Forman, and many others. The testimony of Miss Kimball, referred to above as given in the presence of Cannon, is as follows:

Committees on Electrons, §

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, E WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1874. S Belle Kimball, being first duly sworn, was ex nined as follows:

By Mr. Hanleton: Q. Where do you reside? A. Philadelphia.
Q. How long have you resided there? A. About two years.
Q. What is your occupation? A. I am studying in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college.
Q. Are you acquainted in Utah? A. I was born THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875. SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the special message of the President on the STREEGTHERING THE COAST DEFENCES,

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

RANK AND PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS

propriations-Befent of the Choc-

taw Claim-Passage of the

Little Tariff-Confer-

ence Report in the

OF THE PRESIDENT.

OF SENATOR MORTON.

STRENGTHENING THE COAST DEFINCES, which was read. Military Affairs. Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial and bill to incorporate the Stockbridge Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial Company. Dis-trict of Columbis. Dr. DENNIS presented the memorial of John G. Taylor, collector of customs at Annapolis, Md., asking the return of moneys erroneously paid.

asking the return of moneys erroneously paid.
Ulaims.
Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial of the
her of Council Bluffs, Iowa, asking that the
United States District Court for that district
shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the United
States Circuit Courts. Judiciary.
Mr. WRIGHIT, from the Committee on Civil
Service and Retrenehment, reported adversely
on House bill to abolish the system of mileage,
and it was indefinitely postponed.
Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Ciaims,
reported with amendments the House bill in reference to the

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSIO BOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

He desired to state that he reported the bill by
instruction of the majority of the committee, but
dissented from the provision extending the time
in which laims may be filed.

Mr. WHIGHT, another member of the committee, stated that he also dissented.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval
Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to regulate
promotions in the Marine corps, and it was indefinitely nostponed. promotions in the startine corps, and it was indeal-nitely postponed.

Mr. FERHY, of Mich., introduced a bill for the relief of U. O. Barber and W. W. Williams. Com-merce. merce.
Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to permit
Lieutendant Commander Pearson, United States
navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of
Great Britian. Foreign Relations.
Mr. DENNIS introduced a bill to incorporate
the

WASHINGTON CITY AND SUITLAND BAILBOAD. District of Columbia.

Mr. MCRRILL, of Me., introduced a bill for the relief of certain creditors of the District of Columbia. District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

Mr. CRAGIN reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the petition of the widow of Commander W. B. Cushing for a pension, and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions. Pensions.
Messrs. PRATT and OGLESBY, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversaly on various pension bills, which were indefinitely postpaced.

on motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Secretary of War was directed to turnish a detailed statement of the expenditure of the amounts appropriated since 1870 for the from Fort Jackson to Fort St. Phillip.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on Senate bill to amend chapter 7 of title 33 of the Revised Statutes, and it was indefinitely pestponed.

The calendar of general orders was then proceeded with

ceeded with.

The Committees on Agriculture and on Manusent. The Committee on Military Affairs being next on the list, Mr. LOGAN called up House bill for THE RELIEF OF GEN. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD,

THE RELIEF OF GEN. SANUEL W. CRAWFORD, United States army.

He explains has the which the cases where cases where the cases where the cases where the proposed an amendment to this but to correct this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm, or leg, or both eyes, or served 25 years in the army. He did not wish to mention names, but there was a gentleman now in the civil service in Europe who held really a low rank, but was retired on a wery high rank; and there were others now in railroad empley, Acc, and who were now retired on a much higher rank than they actually held.

The amendments were then agreed to, and the hill passed.

TO REDUCE THE SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT, and requested that the bill be placed on the Calendar. So ordered.

The unfinished business, being the joint resolutions proposing a constitutional amendment to change the present method of ELECTING THE FRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,

Mr. MORTON and this was a question which
could be considered by men of all parties, as it
was a matter entirely diverted of parties, as it
was a matter entirely diverted of parties, as it
was a matter entirely diverted of parties, as it
was a matter entirely diverted of parties, as it
was a matter entirely diverted of parties on
siderations. He said that experience had demonstrated that the present electoral system was
fraught with dangers, and it had been nothing
more than happy accident that it had not in the
past been the cause of collision. We have no
security, if this system is continued, that we shall
have immunity in the future from dangers and
collision. He then pointed out that it would now
be in the power of any Legislature, before the
next election, to withdraw from the people the
choice of electors and provide any other method
which would be agreeable to the Legislature.
Congress the power to settle contented cases
of elections. The framers of the Constitution left
the whole machinery of the electoral system in
the hands of the States. Up to 1824 eight States
chose their electors by the Legislature, and South
Carolina up to the time of the war elected them
by the Legislature.

He wished also to call attention to the fact that
no State had made any provision for deciding
cases of contested elections. Any body of electors
receiving the certificate of the State, and
nothing can prevent them from doing it, although
their election may have been accomplished by
fraud and corruption. It seems never to have co-ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

their election may have been accomplished by fraud and corruption. It seems never to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of electors, or that there might be fraud. He then commented on the method of casting their votes by the electors and the counting of the vote in the prosence of the two Houses. The absolute power as to the counting of the electoral vote was placed in

commonly the Vice President, and the two Houses had no control whatever over him. It had six times happened that the Vice President had counted the votes when he was hinself a candidate. In 1797 John Adams counted the votes and declared himself elected President. In 1801 and declared himself elected President, counted date. In 1787 John Adams gouncer have one and declared himself elected President. In 1801 Thomas Jefferson, who was a candidate, counted the votes and declared there was a tie. Suppose there had been two bets of electoral votes from one of the States, one making it a tie and the other electing Jefferson; there was no power which could have prevented him from counting the votes which would have made him President. In 1821 Thompkins, a candidate, counted the votes; in 1837 Van Buren counted the votes and declared himself elected President; in 1841 Vice President Johnson, a candidate for re-lection, counted the votes, and in 1861 Breckinridge, when a candidate for President, opened and counted the votes. It was true that this monstrous power had never been acused, but there was no guaranty that such would continue to be the case.

He the proceeded to show that it had never been contemplated in establishing the electoral system that

THE PROPLE WOULD VOTE FOR PRESIDENT THE PROPLE WOULD WOTH FOR PRESIDENT!
it was thought they could not be trusted. But as
this had all been changed—as the people did now
vote for President—there was no necessity for the
intervention of the electoral college; the people
should be permitted to vote direct. He would
prefer that the people should vote as a whole
for the President, but this was impessible, as the
smaller States would never consent to it. They
had therefore provided for the election by districts, and, to preserve the autonomy of the States,
had provided that the candidate receiving a majority of the votes of a State should have two
electors. Under the electoral system the result
had never came WITHIN TEN PER CENT, OF THE POPULAR VOICE

within the fer cent. Of the popular voice, and it had differed as much as thirty per cent. from it. At the last Presticential election, if the result had depended on the vote of Arkansas of Louisians, there would inevitably have been resistance and robellion, no matter which way it had been decided, and we all know it was matter of congratulation that the result did not depend upon the votes of those States. In the new method proposed the purpose was to avoid any election at all by the House of Representatives, and to provide that a plurality shall select. In almost all of the States the plurality system prevails, and has worked well. of the States the plansity system prevails, and has worked well.

Mr. M. then called for the reading of the 22d joint rule as to the counting of the electoral vote in the presence of both Houses, and said that it was grossly unconstitutional, and was in violation of the very theory of the Constitution. The Constitution made the election of the President entirely independent of Congress, and yet by this rule

ETHER HOUSE CAN PHEVENT
the counting of the vote of any State, or of all the
States. He said suppose the case of the Senate
being Republican and the House Democratic;
when the counting of the votes takes place the
Senate may throw out a Democratic State, the
House a Republican State, and so on until there
are no States left. Then the election would be
thrown into the House of Representatives, and in
a House of two hundred and ninety-two members
seventy.five would be able to sleet a President.
As the election is by States the one Representative from Nevada, Nebraska or Delaware has the
same voice as all the Representatives of New
York.

to make a plurality cleot a President, as was now proposed by the committee. In view of the great power and patronage of the President, this was a very serious proposition, and a proposition to make such a radical change in the Constitution should be most seriously considered.

HE THOUGHT THAT THE GREAT DANGES

METHOUGHT THAT THE GREAT DANGHE was in the twenty-second joint rule, and that it should be abrogated. He thought that the Constitution should provide the method of counting the electoral vote. He suggested that the subject be now laid over.

Mr. CONKLING thought the most important consideration was, what could be done now to provide the most certain and safe method of asceraining and counting the electoral vote of 1876. It was very improbable that the resolutions now brought forward by the Senator from Indiana could be passed through all the stages necessary to their adoption by that time, and he did not suppose the Senator expected anything of the kind, He read from the Constitution that "the person

shall be the President." He therefore thought that there was no question that some mode could be devised whereby those words in the Constitution can be enforced without any 22d joint rule. He said nothing new about the proposed constitution and the said nothing new about the proposed constitution and the said nothing new about the proposed constitution and the said the said nothing new about the proposed constitution whereby the will of the people in the choice of President can be carried out.

Mr. EDMUNIDS said there was much force in the remarks of the Senator from New York. He also thought that it was in the constitutional power of Congress to enact legislation on this subject, and that Congress might provide a tribunal to determine contested cases.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the first Monday in February, pending which the Senate went into executive session and than adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in relation to the expuision of members of THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE, and asked that it be printed.

Mr. SYPHER, of La., objected, because the allegations in the resolutions were not true.

Mr. COX. On behalf of my old State, I say

they are true.
Mr. PELHAM, of Ala. And I say they are Mr. MOREY, of La., presented a petition of fifty-two members of the Louisiana Legislature in relation to the organization of that body. Ju-

didiary.
Mr. HANNING, of Obic, asked leave to pre-sent the resolutions adopted by certain citizens of Ofite in relation to military interference in of One in relation to military interference in Louislans.

Mr. GUNUKEL, of Ohio, objected.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, of Mich., the Secretary of War was directed to report, from surveys already made, the cost of widening and deepening the main channel of New Haven harbor, and the expense of a breakwater between the eastern shore and the southwest ledge of said channel. the easiern shore and the southwest ledge of said channel.
On motion of Mr. SAWYEH, of Wis., the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, heretofree offered by Mr. Swann, of Md., in relation to the construction of a ship canal over the narrow peninsula separating the Chesapeake from the Delaware bay, and the same was referred to the Committee on Railways and Cacais.

Mr. SWANN, of Md., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Appropriations to report what facilities are necessary in the way of public buildings to

ACCOMMODATE THE SHOWING TRADEOF BALTI-The House then resumed consideration of INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

the pending question being upon Mr. Holnan's motion to lay on the table Mr. Loudenindu's motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House retured to order the bilt to be engrossed.

Mr. Rolman's motion was rejected—year St. nays 168.
The motion to reconsider was then argued, and
the question recurred, "Will the House order the
bill to be engressed?"
Mr. HALE, of Me., said the only way to defeat Mr. HALE, of Me., said the only way to deceat the Choctaw claim was to defeat the Indian bill. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, but the House refused the previous question on the passage of the bill. Mr. HALE, of Me., then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations,

BIT. HALE, of Me., then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the same back without the Choctaw amendment.

The motion was rejected—yeas 120, nays 130.7

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion was rejected—yeas 114, nays 130. nays 122.
The yeas and nays were then ordered on the passage of the bill, and the bill was defeated—yeas 120, nays 122.
Mr. HYDE, of Mo., then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated, and Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay time much captained table.

In answer to questions, the Spranker explained that the adoption of the latter motion would kill the bill beyond resurrection; and after a number of questions had been propounded, Mr. Hos. Man withdrew his motien, and the vote defeating the bill was reconsidered wine voce; whereupon Mr. Fort, of Ill, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

The latter motion was agreed to yeas, 142; mays, 102.

FORT, of III., moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

The latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 142; nays, 102.

The SPEAKER explained that the bill now went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, and that it was in order to move any amendment to the bill, or to strike out anything that had previously been put in by the former Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass, presented a letter from Mr. Chas. A. Wetmore, who was yesterday gedered to be committed for contempt. The letter, he said, seemed to offer a proper apology, and after the letter had been read he would move that the witness bedischarged from custody. Mr. Wetmore says, in his letter, that he deems it due to the House and the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to himelf, to make an explanation. On yesterday he was brought to the bar of the House to answer certain questions, which, having been propounded by the Synakum, and considering himself under oath, he made some remarkate explain why he could not answer the questions. By these remarks be intended no disrespect either to the House or to the Committee of Ways and Means in detailing his recollection of what took place in the committee room.

The impression he intended to convey by his remarks was that the manner of his examination by the committee of ways and Means, or any member thereof, but he may have done so. He cast no reproaches upon the House, but he was gratified at the time that had been given him. If his romarks created any unreasonable impression he regretted it, and knew of nothing else he could do. He, therefore, respectfully asked the House to reverse the action that was had in his case yesterday.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, Mr. Wetmore was directed to be discharged from further outslody.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., called up the report of the committee of conference on what is known as the little tariff bill, and explained the action of the conference committee and Mr. MAINARD, or remarked on what is known as the little tariff bill, and explained the aution of the conference committee and the port of the committee of conference on what is known as the little tariff bill, and explained the action of the conference committee and the amendments as they were finally agreed to.

Mr. BEUK, of Ky., said he was one of the conferes on this bill, and he refused to sign the report, because it was precisely the same bill which was rejected in June last and which gave no beneficial features. The only change was the change of the duty on hops from five cents to eight cents, and that was three cents per pound disadvantage to the country. Another reason why the bill should be rejected was that it did not conform to the revised statutes. Besides the Secretary of the Treasury was now preparing a proper bill, which would soon be sent to the House. This whole bill, too, was in the interest of a few men of business in this country, and was of no real advantage to the people at large. Fut this bill down, and let the tariff bill come up in regular order, as it will next week. This bill has no meritorious feature, and will reduce, instead of increasing, the revenue.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, disputed the latter statement, and said the bill would in the article of quinine alone increase the revenues very largely. In the matter of just butts and of to-bacco, too, there was a decided advantage to the country. There is nearly two millions of additional revenue in the bill.

Mr. RURGHARD opposed the report of the committee because of the charge of the duty on hops, and because it was substantially the bill voted down in June last.

Mr. RELLEY, of Pa., differed with Mr. Brex in the opinion that this bill would reduce the revenue.

worked down in June last.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., differed with Mr. Back in the opinion that this bill would relieve the revenues or that the provisions regarding sitiss would reduce the revenues. These regulations, he contended, were necessary to meet certain judicial decisions, by which the revenue was robbed on one side and the people on the other.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., ridiculed the bill, declaring it really a "little tariff bill," and said there was no increased revenue in it. no increased revenue in it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., said he considered the first section entirely inadequate to meet the present emergency. It would have the effect to prevent the importation of goods of mixed fabrics of over seventy-five percent, value of silk. The falling off of importations in New York was due to the construction of the code in relation to mixed fabrics.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., said that, under the law Mr. DAWES, of Mass., said that, under the law as it stood, goods were gotten through the oustomhouse with a mere thread of cotton along the edge, and then sold and warranted all silk. The object now was to define what constituted mixed goods. As to the tobacco feature, he was informed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it would take, if it had been retained in the bill, a million of dollars from the revenue. As the bill stated, it was estimated that it would add a millien to the revenue. He believed they would have to put back the tax on tea and coffee, and restore the ten per cent. or put something more on whisky.

Mr. MAYNARD then demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

question, which was seconded.

The report was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 99.
Mr. MAYNARD then moved to reconsider this vote, and to lay that motion on the table.
Mr. BANNING, of this, moved that the House adjourn. Lost.
The question was then put upon the motion of Mr. MAYNARD, and the vote stood—3 to 19, the opponents of the bill not voting.

The yeas and nays were then ordered by the material. The yeas and mays were then ordered by the majority. Fending the call of the roll, Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wis., moved that the House adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and mays were also ordered. The House refused to adjourn—yeas 83, mays 128. The semand for the yeas and mays, on the motion of Mr. Marwann, was withdrawn, and it was agreed to, and the House, at 5:25 p. m., adjourned

to leave the Roman Catholic church at Putnam, Conn. They have written to their priest that they have found Christ, the great high priest, and will therefore need his services no longer.